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The People's Press.

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KING SOLOMON AND THE ANTS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTE.

Out from Jerusalem,
The King rode with his great
War chariot and his army,
And the Queen with them.

Found in the Syrian sea
In gold and purple the
The King's chariot and his army,
And the Queen with them.

Wise of men, he knew
The languages of all
The creatures great and small
That lived on earth or in the air.

Across an anti-hill led
The King's army, and he heard
The small ants, and their word
He understood.

"Here comes the King's great
Army, and his army great,
To crush us in this land,
Under his heavy feet."

The great King bowed his head,
And saw the wide world
Of the Queen of Sheba's eyes,
As he told her what they said.

"O King!" she whispered sweet,
"Too happy fate have they
Who profit in this way
Beneath thy gracious feet!"

"Nay," Solomon replied,
"The King's army should seek
The welfare of the weak,
And turn them from their need."

His trials, with quick alarm,
Came to their leader's hand,
The King's army's need around
And left it free from harm.

The jeweled head bent low,
"O King!" she said, "henceforth
The secret of thy wealth
And wisdom will I know."

"Happy may be the state
Whose ruler heareth men,
The wretched of the poor,
Than battles of the great."

PLANTED.

An Old Story of the Fate of the Bender Family Told in a New Fashion.

You wouldn't have believed that such rough-looking old chap could read at all, but after the train left St. Jo he pulled a St. Louis paper from his pocket, settled back in his seat, and for half an hour he was busy with the news. All of a sudden he threw the paper down, uttering a wicked oath, and, reaching for ward, he touched a fellow passenger on the shoulder and blurted out:

"They are fools, sir, cussed fools!"
"Who?" asked the astonished traveler.
"Why, them newspaper men! Blast their eyes! Can't they take a hint without a kick?"

"What do you mean?"
He picked up the paper and pointed out a paragraph, which read that old Bender, the Kansas murderer, had been seen in Maryland, and then growled out:
"I'll give \$10,000 to any man who ever gets eyes on old Bender, or any of the rest of that family!"

"What do you know about the Benders?" asked the traveler, greatly interested all at once.

The old man chuckled, as if greatly pleased, but after a moment his face grew serious and stern. Leaning over to get closer to the traveler, he whispered:
"I knew every one of the devils, from a wuss lot! I lived up in Kansas within twenty miles of their private burying ground!"

"You did?"
"I did, and I've eaten more'n one dinner in the room where they used to shoot their victims from behind a curtain. Sometimes when I got to thinking of the sitting at the table in that little room, and old Bender behind the curtain, not twelve feet away, ready to put a bullet through my head, why, sir, the cold chills go over me till it's like having a snake of the ager!"

"But he spared you?"
"So he did, and I could never guess why, 'cept that there are five brothers of his, and he might have argued that the other boys would make a sharp hunt if I was missing. Travelers who didn't wear any better clothes nor I do, and who didn't seem to carry any more money, halted at the Devil's hotel for dinner, and were murdered, robbed, and put under ground in less'n an hour!"

"Was there nothing suspicious about the house itself—nothing in the looks or actions of the family to put the traveler on his guard?" asked the passenger.

"Yes, there was, and then again there wasn't. It was a lone house, with no neighbors to spy and meddle; but it was a handy place for one to stop and get dinner. I reckon that a hungry man, riding a tired horse, don't be suspecting as much as a detective would. Old Bender wasn't a party, but he'd pass muster as well as a hundred others out this way."

The only mean thing about him was the way he got around. He didn't pick up his feet like a man, but sort of slid here and there like a cat. He didn't look eye in the face if he could get rid of it, but looked over beyond eye. Still, I've seen honest men do the same way."

"And the others?"
"Well, less see. There was the old man, then there was an old she-devil around there who was allus knitting stockings and singing religious songs. She was fifty years old or more, and was probably his wife. Then there was a woman about thirty years old called Kate. She wasn't

good looking nor bad looking, and nobody could have told what a bloody heart she had. The papers said she was Bender's daughter, but I don't believe it. The papers hadn't as many ways of finding out as I had. Some of them never mentioned the old woman at all, and yet she was right there all the time. Then there was one or two chaps hanging around there most o' time. One of them passed for Kate's husband, but I don't believe they were ever married. I think the pair had laid in with the old man to open the tavern, help do the running of it and the murdering, and take half the profits. They were a reg'lar gang o' horse-thieves, robbers, and murderers, and nobody will ever know what relation they were to each other."

"The papers had an awful story to tell when it came out," said the traveler.
"So they had, but they didn't tell it bad enough. Those pale-faced chaps with lead pencils over their ears didn't git around there to see the worst of it. I tell you, sir, there never was such another gang of cut-throats in this country. They had been killing away and killing away for years. Leastwise, some of the bodies had almost gone to dust, and it takes time for that. When a man came along there who looked to have money they popped him over, no matter whether he was a stranger or lived only a dozen miles away. The bodies were buried down cellar and around the house, and I expect that we didn't find half o' them. When they first commenced killing they probably took the corpses further away to bury 'em, and were more careful to cover up all signs, I'll give my word that the gang put over twenty travelers out o' the way."

"And what finally aroused suspicions against them?"
"Well, several things. The chap who passed for Kate's husband had too many horses to sell. They got reckless, and left revolvers, riding boots overcoat and other such things in sight. Then Senator York's brother was murdered there, and the crowd who was on the hunt for him tracked him to old Bender's to a dead certainty. The old man stood up as bold as a lion, and even asked them to search the house. If they hadn't been bluffed they would have found two corpses in five minutes' search. I wasn't with that party, but with a second, and we got around there that night. The Benders had taken alarm and made tracks."

"Isn't it curious that the family could have escaped the country, when hundreds of men were on the lookout for them?" observed the traveler.
"Wall, yass," slowly replied the strange old man.

"And how do you account for it?"
He chuckled and looked out of the window. There was an interval of three or four minutes, during which he chewed at his tobacco. Finally he said:

"They won't find old Bender in Maryland, nor in Mexico, nor anywhere else on top of the earth, and they needn't look any of the rest of the gang."

"Are they dead?"
"Partly likely they are, stranger! When you see any more newspaper items about any of the Benders turning up, you jest ax yourself if corpses can turn up and walk around!"

"When you and the others discovered that the family had fled, what did you do?" asked the traveler, hoping to draw the old man's secret.

"Sat right down and sucked our thumbs, of course!" he chuckled. "That's what we did; but some chaps rest had more pluck. They started out on as plain a trail as they wanted to follow, and before sunrise there wasn't any further use of anybody hunting for the Benders!"

"Why?"
"Why? Well, what's the use o' looking for anybody after they have been shot full o' holes and planted? I reckon that the old woman quit knitting and singing religious jest about daylight! Bout the time, also, that she-devil Bout and her husband pulled hair and called each other bad names for the first time. The stranger who was with the family might have been a horse-thief, a preacher, or an angel, but I guess our boys didn't wait to ask many questions!"

"And old Bender himself?"
"I guess he didn't git away stranger! I guess there are men in Kansas who could dig up what's left o' him without much trouble! Law is good enough in some cases, but in other cases it is 'bout as well to plant a family in sandy soil and not have any fooling around!"

"And that's the reason the Benders have not been discovered?"
"Partly much the reason, I reckon, though folks can keep on looking if they want to!"

DON'T TALK TOO MUCH.

Few people have reason to regret that they have talked too little. Forbear to sport an opinion on a subject of which you are ignorant, especially in the presence of those to whom it is familiar. It is not always in your power to speak to the purpose, it certainly is to be silent; and, though thousands have remembered with pain their garrulity, few have reason to regret their silence.

It is no longer the fashion to send "around a slice of wedding cake." They send the recipe how to make it.

A FURIOUS TORNADO.

A correspondent, describing the late tornado at Pensaukee, Wis., by which several persons were killed, says: The fury of the wind cannot be described. Some instances will serve to give a faint idea of its power. The mills were demolished like houses of paper; cows were lifted bodily, and carried through the air for rods, and left to die where they fell; immense saw logs were lifted out of the river and thrown up high and dry on land; lumber piles were scattered like straw. The river is filled with lumber and other debris, and the marsh fairly bristles with lumber and shattered timbers. The steamer John Spry was stripped and gutted. Houses were carried into the street or whirled completely around. A man and child were blown through the air, and dropped into the river and drowned. A barn was blown to pieces, and a horse left standing in its stall, uninjured. A large lumber wagon was carried over the three-story hotel. But the most singular freaks occurred in and about the hotel. Whole sides and corners of brick walls were torn from the structure, and parts of the building left in a tottering condition; articles of furniture were whirled from apartments through narrow halls and through distant rooms, demolished altogether. A cabinet organ which stood in the parlor left no trace of itself except a piece of the cover. A large book of accounts was blown from the company's store, situated over two hundred yards distant, into one of the upper stories of the hotel, through a six inch partition, and imbedded itself in the wall. A safe in Gardner & Co.'s store, weighing 2,000 pound, was moved a distance of eighteen feet. The tug Pensaukee was just arriving from Oconto. Mr. Baptist, superintendent of the company's affairs, was in the pilot-house. The boat seemed to escape the wind itself, though a living cloud of timber settled upon the boat, inflicting serious wounds upon Mr. Baptist. He described the whirlwind as a spout of murky blackness, tinged with red, coming out of the skies, tapering toward the earth. When it touched the earth it seemed to burst and spread, carrying destruction before it.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Among the distinguished women of fallen fortunes now holding situations in the departments at Washington are Mrs. Mary Wilcox, the granddaughter of President Jackson, and the only person living who was born in the white house; Mrs. Charlotte L. Livingston, whose \$900 position was obtained by her relative, Senator Paddock, after an argument against her endeavoring to support herself had failed; Mrs. C. E. Morris, of New York, granddaughter of Robert Morris; Miss Sophie Walker, the daughter of Robert J. Walker, who was secretary of the treasury during the presidency of James K. Polk, from 1845 to 1848; Miss Dade, whose mother was a cousin of General Scott; Miss Markoo, daughter of Francis Markoo, who for thirty years was attached to the diplomatic corps of the state department; Mrs. Helen McLean Kimball, widow of Colonel Kimball, who signally distinguished himself in the Mexican war; Miss Sallie Upton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of the late Francis Upton, a distinguished lawyer, and the author of several standard works on admiralty and jurisprudence; Mrs. Chaplin, widow of United States District Judge Chaplin; Mrs. Tiffany, a cousin of the present secretary of state, and Mrs. Granger, the widow of the late General Gordon Granger, the circumstances of whose massacre by the Indians with General Custer are too recent to require the story here.

MORMON M'CRARY.

Mormon M'Crarry, brother of the secretary of war, has been a Mormon for the past twenty-five years, and has now gone to Washington to see his brother. He has two wives. The other day a reporter of the Corinne Record interviewed one of his sons, who was quite communicative. He said his father had taken his second wife about eighteen months ago. "She was a widow named Thornton, and had a batch of young ones by her former husband. But Lord! you ought to have seen the rumpus mother kicked up when the old man let on that he was going to marry a second. She hit him on the snoot with a rolling-pin, tore his best Sunday-go-to-meeting coat to strips, and threatened to break his back if he ever brought No. 2 to her house. I tell you, there was lots of fun for a little while; but now it's all over. Mother had to give in."

HOW ANACONDAS ARE CAPTURED.

The anaconda in the Zoological gardens, London, which has been considered quite a respectable snake, turns out to be a comparatively small creature of its kind. Henry J. Cook, of Caracas, Venezuela, in a letter to Frank Buckland, states that in the small rivers which flow into the Orinoco there are large numbers of anacondas much larger than the one the society has, and that in a large pond near a friend's house in Maturin lives in shy retirement one that is thirty-six feet long and a yard in diameter. The managers of the gardens have offered

\$2,500 for the capture and delivery in England of this serpent. It requires an expert fisherman to catch these creatures alive. In Africa a live dog is used as bait, and after the dog has been bolted, the boy coils up and takes a nap, and then the fisherman stuffs him into a bag. A big pocket will be required for the gentleman in the Maturin pond.

THE COLORADO BEETLE IN ENGLAND.

In the house of commons, on Thursday, June 28, Mr. M. Stewart asked the vice-president of the council if the attention had been called to a statement in the Pall Mall Gazette announcing that the Colorado beetle had made its appearance in Germany, and if precautions would be taken to prevent its introduction into England. In reply, Lord London said: I am not surprised that my honorable friend should have addressed to me a question on this subject, owing to the great interest felt in it. I have to inform him that since I saw that announcement in the papers I have communicated with the foreign office. They at once telegraphed to certain ports, and this afternoon, I am sorry to say, they have received a report confirming the statement. The telegram says indications of these insects in the shape of numerous larvae were found in a field near Mulheim. The field was fired with sawdust and petroleum. One beetle was seen on the wing. [Laughter.] It was a very serious matter because it was feared the beetles might spread. [Cheers.] Upon receiving this information, the privy council at once wrote to the customs, requesting them to instruct the officers at the various ports to keep a look-out for the arrival of these destructive insects. The commissioners of customs, I may state, have long been alive to this subject. So far back as March, 1875, they issued a circular to their officers to examine carefully into all cargoes of potatoes coming from America, and destroy by fire all particles of potato stalks, as well as all loose soil. In November, 1876, again the commissioners of customs, issued an engraving of the insect, and we have thought fit to republish and circulate throughout the country a memorandum published last October by the minister of agriculture in Canada describing the habits of the insect, and showing the best means of getting rid of it. If my honorable friend would like copies of these papers, I shall be glad to lay them on the table." [Hear.]

PRISONERS GOING TO SIBERIA.

The saddest sight in Russia to a traveler is the manner in which civil prisoners are treated. It is a common spectacle to see three or four hundred poor wretches on their way to Siberia under a military escort; for most of them are chained together in couples, while the women and children who have elected to share their bread-winners lot have also to submit to be treated as criminals. Poorly clad, and apparently half starved, the wonder is that any of the party should ever survive the dreadful journey. A Russian criminal condemned to exile is sent away with very little ceremony; but when one of the officers of the army or other person of note has been sentenced to banishment for life, he is dressed in full uniform, and led to a scaffold in some public place. In the presence of the crowd he is made to kneel, while his epaulettes and decorations are torn from his coat, and his sword broken over his head. He is declared legally dead; his estates are confiscated, and his wife can consider herself a widow if she chooses. From the scaffold he starts on his journey for Siberia. His wife and children, sisters or mother, can follow or accompany him if they choose, but only on condition that they share his exile. Mr. Arnold, in his book entitled "Through Persia by Caravan," relates how, when passing through Russia, he saw a party of prisoners embarked on board a steamer on the river Volga. They were positively caged amidships, so that every part of the interior could be seen, just as in the lion-houses of the zoological gardens, with this difference—that in the case of the prisoners there was no overhanging roof to prevent rain or sunshine from pouring in upon their wretchedness. At the back of the cage there was a latrine common to all, without distinction of sex or age. And when all were secured, including the guiltless women and children, lights occurred for the places least exposed to the east wind. This is a system which must surely fade away beneath that public opinion which is fast becoming too strong for even autocratic monarchs to despise; for we are told that the emancipation of the Russian serfs has made a vast legal, social and material improvement in the lower orders of the people; and it is to the people that the world will look for that much-needed reform which will enable Russia, perhaps at no distant day, to take an honorable place among civilized nations.

A lady friend of ours says that the beautiful vistas of her soul-life become blurred when she sends her husband to the corner grocery with four-bits for a loaf of bread, and he comes back chewing clover and tells her he generously gave away the change to a blind man with only one hind leg.—San Francisco Mail.

GEN. CUSTER'S REMAINS.

Their Examination and Removal from the Battle Ground.

A dispatch to the New York Herald says: Colonel M. Sheridan, with certain military and other friends; troop J, of the Seventh cavalry, Captain Nowlan commanding; C. J. Barronette and G. Herndon White and Curley, who were with Custer; Half Yellow Face, who was with Reno, and several Crow Indian scouts, with a train of ox wagons, left the mouth of the Little Big Horn river, at noon of the first inst. for the Custer field. They traveled twelve miles up the west side of the river and camped. Early the next morning Baronette, with most of the scouts, pressed rapidly up some five miles to the old village site, then six miles across it, over immense quantities of lodge-pole, some kettle pails, pots and other camp equipment—much of which was broken and destroyed by General Terry after the Indian retreat—and into Reno's valley; thence they filed some ten miles above, returning again along the line of the Indians' retreat to Custer's valley and his elevated but silent resting place. Meanwhile the main party marched to near the center of the village site, some six miles long, and camped at ten a.m. Thence in squads they passed over Custer's valley, on the west side of the stream, and the now deep, rapid and full of retreat, and all united at Custer's grave, at the extreme end and highest point of a broken, treeless ridge.

Gradually riding a mile and a half from this and then some feet down the western slope they found, partially unearthed, all that remains of the gallant Custer. Beside and below him lay his brother, Capt. Thomas Custer, and other officers and friends, surrounded by the partially exposed and bleaching bones of the soldiers and their horses, fragments of clothing and shoes and shod hoofs of horses. Although the remains of Gen. Custer and most of his friends there, as elsewhere, had evidently been disfigured by the coyotes or savages, and probably both, and many, if not the most, of the skulls there and throughout all the fields were smashed to fragments, mangled or missing, still what was decided to be and probably was the main portions of the bones of Gen. Custer and his two brothers were secured. Neither Reed nor the officers who fell with him and Reno were found.

The remains were carefully and sorrowfully gathered, wrapped and then packed with grass cut from Custer's valley, placed in ten rough coffins and brought away. The remains of Lieut. Porter and some of his men have been found. Though the bodies of Lieut. McIntosh and Dr. De Wolf were discovered and buried last year, little, if any, portions of their remains or of Lieut. Hodgson's could now be found.

By the request of his esteemed father, the gallant Lieut. Crittenden, sleeps where he fell, with his boys about him, awaiting Gabriel's rattle; but for the guidance of his friends, his name, rank, etc., are rudely carved upon a head-post. Another board shows where Capt. Keogh fell, and where his men slept. There is also a rude inscription at the head of each of the others, but most of the soldiers, either single or in groups, have a stake driven where they rest.

After the duty of sprinkling mother earth upon the fallen graves and the religious ceremonies were finished, the train and cortage slowly and silently wended its way from the lofty caisson desert to the deep valleys of the cottonwood and willow that fringed the rivers of this Indian battle land.

THE GROWTH OF CHILDREN.

The growth of children has been made the subject of very ingenious and original researches through some 25,000 measurements of the children in the public schools of this city, by Prof. Bowditch, of the Harvard medical school, and published by the state board of health. Prof. Bowditch's figures and tables appear to be the most thorough going and valuable as a basis for scientific deduction in existence. His own summary of the most important results he has obtained is as follows:

"The growth of children takes place in such a way that until the age of eleven or twelve years boys are both taller and heavier than girls of the same age, but at this period of life girls begin to grow very rapidly, and for the next two or three years surpass boys of the same age in height and weight. Boys then acquire and retain a size superior to that of girls, who have now completed their full growth. Children born of American-born parents are in Massachusetts taller and heavier than children of foreign-born parents, a superiority which seems to depend partly upon difference of race or stock. Pupils of American parentage at the public Latin school and other higher schools are (apparently for the same reason) superior in height and weight to the general body of boys of American parentage in the public schools, and to English boys of the non-laboring class attending public schools and universities, the superiority in weight being as a rule more marked than that in height."

It will be seen that several popular delusions of long standing are here dispelled, and the regulation of physical and mental training so much the better guided. The value and importance of the conclusion, however, are diminished by the very fact that they are unique, and other communities have as yet no similar statistics. When such basis of comparison has been supplied the influence of geographical and climatic conditions on growing children may be discovered, the number of generations in which climatic changes are accomplished, the effect, if any, of the season of the year, the comparative effect of city and country life, etc.

A WONDERFUL WORK.

The Tunnel Between England and France.

It is now three quarters of a century since the project was broached of driving a tunnel through the chalk formation underlying the British channel between some point on the English coast and the opposite point on the coast of France. Although the distance between Dover and Calais is only twenty-two miles, and is traversed by steamers in an hour and a half in fair weather, yet the roughness of the channel is at all times such as to be very distressing to all but experienced travelers, and deters many persons from making the trip at all. Since the introduction of railways forty years ago the tunnel project which Mr. Mathias, a French engineer, laid before Bonaparte in 1802 has acquired year by year additional importance. About ten years ago the subject was revived with much earnestness, and after the experimental tests were found to be satisfactory the governments of England and France granted the right of way to a channel company which was incorporated in 1872. This company has since decided to place the route of the tunnel on a line drawn from the south foreland on the English side to a point between Sangatte and Calais, in France.

The tunnel, if it should be constructed, will commence and end at some distance inland, to allow for a gradual descent on one side and ascent on the other. The inland part of the tunnel will be nine miles in length, counting the distance underground at both ends. The length of the tunnel under the channel will be twenty-two miles, making the total length thirty-two miles. The cost of simply driving the tunnel from end to end through the underlying chalk formation is estimated at four millions of dollars, and the time it would require to construct the driftway two years. The engineers calculated it would take four more years to finish the work, including the arching of the tunnel, building the offices, and making the necessary connections with the railway on both sides. The total cost is put at twenty millions of dollars. A short time ago a meeting of the engineers engaged during the past year in making the preliminary submarine surveys. These surveys were pronounced quite satisfactory, a continuous bed of chalk having been traced underlying the channel from shore to shore. As a further experimental test of the practicability of the scheme the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling has been provided (principally by the railway companies interested in prosecution of the work) to sink pits on both sides into the chalk beds and drive a section of the tunnel half a mile under the waters of the channel.

Thus far everything works favorably to the ultimate completion of this great engineering project. Whether the necessary amount of capital can be obtained is the chief problem now to be solved. An attempt has been made to show that sufficient revenue could be derived from passengers to pay a fair interest on the capital invested, in addition to the current expenses of lighting, ventilating and operating this long line of road under the bed of the sea. The number of persons crossing the channel annually between Dover and Calais is believed to be about 400,000. The theory is that this number would be doubled if the tunnel were built, and the sickness incidental to the sea voyage thus avoided. But it is not shown that a tunnel thirty-one miles in length would itself be free from equally serious objections. The project, nevertheless, is a grand one, and if capitalists could be induced to believe that the tunnel can be made to pay, there is abundance of money wherewith to build it new seeking investment.—Baltimore Sun.

HEAVY MORTALITY AMONG THE SLACKS.

The population of the city of Charleston is 56,000—24,000 whites and 32,000 colored persons. As the colored persons outnumber the whites, of course the mortality tables embrace a greater number of the former than of the latter, but the disproportion of deaths is strikingly greater than the disproportion in the population. Thus among the whites there were 668 deaths, and among the colored persons 1344 deaths in 1876—twice as many among the latter as among the former, though the colored population exceeds the white only one-third. In 1875 there were 624 deaths among the whites, and 1240 among the blacks—still about the same disproportion. In 1876 there were 27 deaths in the thousand among the whites, and 42 in the thousand among the blacks.

GRAVE AND GAY.

The Iowa man who invented grass-hopper soup has concocted a beautiful sauce of cockroaches and horse-oil.

Don't eat 'em green and shield if you would like to stay green! Avoid it long or it'll be a wonder of the world.

Instead of a wine list a Bangor hotel prints on its bill of fare, "We would if we could."

A tramp he entered a tailor's shop. One dark, untidy fellow. Such was the tailor's sight.

Short straw and low counters are making the tall young men of our best society frightfully round-shouldered.—Norfolk Herald.

Young man, if you wake up suddenly in the night and see a seven-foot man standing over your bed, that's not the jinnymore. It's a burglar.

"What's a fellow to do, doctor, when he's in company and has nothing to say?" "He should say it quietly," said the doctor.

The first step toward wealth need to be considered the choice of a good wife; but nowadays wealth is the last step toward the choice of a wife.—Boston Post.

Some men can sit on a candle box and tell about the European campaign, and tell about everything that is to occur in the future, except where their next dinner is to come from.—Graphic.

The New York Ledger undertakes to tell "how to win a woman's love." The most simple and effective way, if a man can't afford diamonds, is to take some refreshments along and sit the other fellow out.—Boston Post.

A Plymouth man recently received a letter commencing as follows: "Dear Sir, it is with the greatest pleasure that I take my pen in hand to let you know that can't pay you that money now."

"Suppose we pass a law," said a severe father to his daughter, "that no girl eighteen years old, who can't cook a good meal shall get married until she learns how to do it?" "Why, then, we'd all get married at seventeen," responded the girl in sweet coyness.

Why is it that none of the cuts of the "magnificent dining cars" on the great railway lines represent a man pouring a cup of coffee down his shirt front, while the lady opposite him pours a pint of milk into her neighbor's lap? The artists appear to miss all the thrilling incidents.

Animals may think, but sometimes they do not think very fast. A cow got into a James street garden, Friday, and took her half an hour to make up her mind where to go to. A man and dog were flooding her mind with information all the time, too.—Roma Sentinel.

TO HANNAH MACAULAY.

My DEAR RHYMER—I am at home again. While at Leeds, about half my day was spent in speaking and hearing other people speak; in queezing and being squeezed. They fed me on roast beef, and Yorkshire pudding; at night they put me into capital bedrooms; and the only plague, they were always begging me to mention some article of food or comfort which they might procure.

I traveled to town with a family of children, who ate without intermission from where they got into the coach to where they got out of it. They breakfasted as though they had fasted the preceding day. They dined as if they had never breakfasted. They ate one large basket of sandwiches, another of fruit, and a boiled fowl; beside, there was not an orange-gill, or an old man with cake, or a boy with ants, of whom they did not buy something.

I am living with no society, except my books. I read a play of "Calderon" before I breakfast; after breakfast, look over the newspaper; frank letters; scribble a line or two to a foolishling in Leicester-shire, and walk to my office, where I remain until five. When I leave the house I walk for two hours; then dine and then end the day quietly over a basin of tea and a novel.

Ever yours,

T. B. MACAULAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAS WELLS.

Further particulars, which will be regarded as surprising, have been published concerning the Pennsylvania oil-wells. The Delaware well, sixteen hundred feet deep, sends forth gas at such a vehement pressure that a plum-line weighing sixteen hundred pounds can be pulled out of the bore-hole by hand. The ascending speed of gas is seventeen hundred feet per second; the quantity amounts to one million cubic feet per hour, or more than ten thousand hundred tons a day; and the heating power is twenty-five per cent greater than that of good bituminous coal. After this explanation it is easy to understand that the well, situated in a valley surrounded by mountains, furnishes heat and light to the whole neighborhood. From one of its pipes, three inches in diameter, a flame rushes, "the size of which shakes the hills, and is heard at a distance of fifteen miles. For a distance of fifty feet around the earth is burnt; but farther off the vegetation is tropical, and enjoys a perpetual summer."

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LOCAL ITEMS.

A DIME PARTY in Winston last week.

The growing crop of tobacco never looked finer.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL at Chapel Hill closes to-day, Thursday.

ICE CREAM vending is another novel feature lately introduced.

THE BEAUFORT EXCURSION TRAIN left yesterday evening.

CHICKEN CHOLERA is again on the rampage in some portions of town.

SOME of the luck and cross street dwellers complain of bad streets.

THE PLASTER OF PARIS image man drove a good trade in town last week.

THE HOUSEWIVES are busily engaged in preserving and canning fruit.

SEVERAL TRAMPS, of the ebony, put in an appearance last week, seeking employment.

SURRY COUNTY voted 645 against the Mt. Airy Narrow Gauge Rail Road.

CAPT. ADAMS is surveying the streets of Winston for the purpose of grading.

PUT a little paint on the building, Julius, with the new shutters. Will add wonderfully to appearance.

PEACHES, as fine as we ever saw, were kindly presented by Mr. P. Jones of West Bend, a few days since.

A GYMNASIUM in connection with the Male Academy, is to be soon erected. A capital institution for the boys.

PEACHES.—Robt. F. Linville, Esq., is bringing some of the finest peaches of the season to market.

Mr. J. H. CLEWELL, delivered a sermon, well spoken of, in the Moravian Church Sunday morning.

A COMPANY of young ladies and gents will reside to-day, Thursday, at Sunny-Side, a short distance from town.

MORE TOMATOES.—We have on our table a large tomato, sent us by Mrs. D. Vogler, weighing one pound and six ounces.

NEW SESSION.—The fall session of Salem Female Academy opened Monday with a very encouraging prospect for a full school.

SILVER.—Our Cornet Band have ordered a set of German silver instruments. They will then be styled the "Salem Silver Cornet Band."

THE FAIR, Thursday night, given by the Ladies Sewing Society of M. E. Church, for church purposes, was a success.

THE Board of County Commissioners occupied their whole time Monday, and also an extra session Tuesday, in revising the tax lists.

A FOGLE, Esq., of this place, threshed out twenty bushels of wheat from one bushel sowed. The yield per acre averaged 15 bushels.

A COLORED MAN by the name of Hairston, from the lower portion of this county, was committed to jail last week, charged with the crime of rape.

CANTELOPES.—The finest flavored and as large cantelopes as we have seen this season were grown in the gardens of several of our citizens.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL has been recently put in operation in West Salem and Winston.—Mr. Byron Spang is the efficient Superintendent.

JIMPSON.—The cultivated Jimpson is a favorite among the lady florists. We have too much of the wild article for us to give due appreciation.

A PROTRACTED MEETING was held last week at Vienna. An immense concourse of people were in attendance Sunday, from this and neighboring counties.

MORE MUSIC.—Some of our young men propose organizing a vocal troupe. Judging from what little of their singing we have heard there are a number of them in possession of fine voices.

STILLS.—The copper-smiths are kept busy in the repairing of stills. More brandy it is said will be distilled this year, than for several years past.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Winston is rapidly going up. Messrs. Miller Bros have the job, and from appearance so far, a handsome structure it will be when finished.

TOWN ORDINANCES have been printed and posted. We would advise every citizen to read them. A full and complete list of laws and regulations are given, which will be strictly adhered to.

A WINSTON YOUNGSTER, rather of the sleepy kind, enjoyed a good snooze in one of the churches the other Sunday night, long after the lights were put out. He would undoubtedly have made a night of it if an anxious father had not disturbed his quiet repose.

AFFRAY.—A difficulty arising from some trivial cause, we learn, took place last Saturday, near Lewisville, between Mr. Wm. Griffith and Mr. John Stype, which resulted in the latter being severely if not seriously cut and bruised about the head.

A SURPRISE PARTY, complimentary to Miss Tennie Keelin, given by a large number of her friends, Wednesday evening, was a success, so much so, that the wee small hours came very near catching the participants, so deeply engrossed were they with the many pleasures afforded.

CONY on the upland needs rain.

A BIBLE CLASS is on taps of the Moravian Sunday School.

HONEY.—Fine white honey sells readily at 12 cts. per pound on the streets.

SIX WAGONS with lumber passed up town one day last week. Speaks well for the carpenters.

NEW WHEAT as a general thing averages from 40 to 45 pounds of flour per bushel.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Six building lots in Winston. Inquire at the Bookstore, Salem.

HON. J. C. SCARBOROUGH will accompany the orphan's entertainment troupe to Salisbury, Thomasville and High Point; addressing the people on the subject of education, and conferring with the friends and committees of public schools.

THE FRUIT.—We have noticed it ourselves, and hear it generally spoken of, that most of the fruit this season is the soundest known for some time. Worms and other insects do not in any way molest.

IMPROVEMENT.—The house and premises of Wm. March, Esq., of Davie County, bids fair to be the villa of the Yadkin. Good workmen are employed in converting his residence and grounds to a place of beauty.

A Miss Riggs, of Winston, attempted suicide last week by taking two ounces laudanum.—Medical assistance was called and with skill and untiring perseverance of a few hours, her life was preserved.

REV. MR. GRIFFITH held forth for several evenings in the Baptist Church last week. During his stay, we learn that the gentleman solicited funds for the benefit of a Seminary in one of our neighboring Southern States.

HURT.—F. A. Tucker, Esq., had his head badly bruised while assisting in moving a mowing machine. It was a fortunate escape, as it came very near being a serious affair.

Mr. J. H. POINDEXTER, of Winston, raised on what he terms "a lazy bed" ten bushels of Irish potatoes, from one planted. He plowed, covered them lightly with strawy manure and earth, and a final coating of leaves, just after a soaking rain. No cultivation after that.

THOSE long continued and monotonous sounds issuing from the dwelling of a colored family, in the lower part of Salem, on Main St., are anything but agreeable to the citizens in that locality, who would be glad if the colored choir would do their practicing at some point further distant and give them a rest.

EARLY MELLONS.—One of the Davie farmers introduced a new feature this season, for an early crop of watermelons. He imbedded the seeds in sod early in the spring, and set them away in his hot bed to protect from frost. By the time his neighbors were planting, he had fine young slips ready to set out. He did this successfully by taking sod of a sufficient quantity to cover the roots of the young slip.

PERSONALS.—Mr. T. R. PURNELL and LADY returned from the Warm Springs last week.—Mr. PURNELL left for Raleigh Tuesday.

Mr. T. PENN, of the Staunton, Va., D. & D. Institute, returned to his home in Winston, to spend vacation.

Mr. C. E. Foy and Family, from Newbern, also Mrs. F. M. SIMMONS from the same place, are stopping at the Salem Hotel, where they will remain for some time.

THE RESULT.—The following is the official vote of the county of Surry on the proposition to subscribe \$50,000 to the Mt. Airy R. R. Co.:
Townships. Railroad. No Railroad.
Dobson, 53 233
Marsh, 00 134
Franklin, 58 68
Bryant, 25 150
Hotel, 1 185
Mt. Airy, 462 78
Westfield, 79 123
Rockford, 6 170
Stuart's Creek, 52 101
Elford, 46 76
Pilot, 36 196
Total, 815 1460
Majority against the county subscription 645.—Watchman.

STOKES COUNTY.—We heard a good sermon last Sunday in the Court-House, and gave all our small change for foreign missions, when we need missionaries more in our own county than China does. Boys, twelve or fourteen years old, who do not know that there is a God as their creator, or that they are bound to tell the truth, under oath, are not unknown in this part of God's harvest field. Give us home missionaries!—Danbury Reporter.

We publish this week a petition from citizens of Beaver Island township, asking the County Commissioners to grant no more retail liquor license to any person in Stokes county. Every other township has made a similar appeal, and the number of petitioners considerably exceeds two hundred. Under these circumstances, there can be no question as to the duty of our guardians in regard to the question of license or no license, nor do we dread the issue.—Id.

Tobacco!—A SHOWER OF SILVER!—SPECIE PAYMENT RESUMED!—Special Sale, Thursday, August 16th, 1877.—On the above day we will have a Special Sale of Tobacco. Payments to be made in Silver! Expecting a number of good buyers on the market at that time, we invite our friends to bring in their Tobacco, as we think this a favorable time for closing out the old crop. Be sure to remember the Big Sale and "Specie Payments," at Brown's Warehouse, on the 16th of August, 1877.

T. J. BROWN & CO.
Winston, N. C., Aug. 6th, 1877.

\$1.—Buy the best \$1 SHIRTS, the PEARL SHIRT, at J. E. GILMER'S, Winston, N. C.

A Trip to West Bend on the Yadkin River.

Messrs. EDITORS.—Desirous of enjoying a day's recreation, in the country, a gay and happy party of whom your correspondent was one, made an early start, and the ladies of the company having provided bountifully of good cheer, we took breakfast at a pleasant spot by the roadside. The warble of the birds, the gentle breath of the wind, which lent a delicious and invigorating coolness to the air, stirring the rich and glossy green foliage of the wide spreading branches of the noble forest trees around us, conspired to lend a charm not often experienced by at least the male members of our party, who are confined by their vocation to an indoor life. The corn along our route looked promising, and bids fair, if the season continues favorable to the time of maturing, to yield an abundant crop. The apple and peach trees in the orchard were loaded, and the work of drying fruit was at its highest.

It was still an early hour when we passed through the charmingly situated village of Lewisville and we are confident that this place so well located in the midst of so thriving a portion of country, bids fair in time, to become a village of note.

We arrived at our destination, the home of B. F. JONES, Esq., at West Bend, Yadkin County, in due time. The residence, a beautiful, newly finished two story building, is upon a high bluff, commanding a splendid view of this glorious river section of country. The clever and worthy gentleman, received us with a cordial welcome, and during our stay, made us the recipients of that hospitality so characteristic of the man. After enjoying a short rest, in company with several of the family of our kind host, we wended our way to the beautiful Yadkin, which here sweeps noiselessly and majestically along the fertile valley, as far as the eye can reach, teeming with corn in luxuriant growth, the stalks measuring from 10 to 12 feet in height. The melons, which this region produces in large quantities, were later this year than usual in ripening, and consequently we feared a denial of this luxury would be our portion. But not so; our generous host had made ample provision, and when we returned to the house, some of the finest and most palatable melons we have ever eaten, was our unlooked for privilege to enjoy.

We inspected the Messrs. JONES' Mill which having good power furnished by the river, has been recently thoroughly repaired, is receiving liberal patronage and doing excellent work. The view across the river is charming in the extreme. We could see the wide spreading bottoms of Messrs. JARRETT and CONRAD, opposite the vast expanse of corn awaying in the wind, presenting in appearance the billowy motions of the sea.

With appetites somewhat sharpened by our long ramble and boat ride, which was truly splendid, our gay and light-hearted party filling the air with songs and merry shouts, we returned to the dwelling and sat down to a truly sumptuous dinner.

The afternoon sped all two quickly, being pleasantly whiled away in conversation partly with the ladies, our host and many newly made friends. We were informed that the wheat crop in this section was unusually good, and our informant having an interest in a threshing machine at work through this neighborhood, is well qualified to judge. Other topics of interest were likewise discussed, when by invitation of our host we proceeded to sample with becoming moderation some of his excellent liquor, which is of his own manufacture, and ranks as a No. 1 article in the market.

We gleaned from conversation with several parties that old corn is abundant, but last year's wheat crop was nearly exhausted. Various other products are grown in great profusion, the whole country teeming with agricultural wealth, showing plainly the urgent need of better market facilities. The probable navigation of the river is strongly favored, and by some believed to be possible, the water at this point and for miles either way, averaging in depth some 12 to 18 feet.

The travel through West Bend is considerable, keeping the old ferryman at NADINE'S Ferry, busy. The sight of a flat crossing, from far up the river, was truly a rare sight for some of the party, and we confess that a strange feeling took possession of your correspondent as the loaded boat reached and passed the centre of this noble stream, although not the least danger is apprehended.

After an early supper, we bid an affectionate farewell to our host's family and the place where such a day of unalloyed pleasure was spent, and started for Salem, having an enjoyable ride home. We met on the trip a clever and generous hearted person. Long may the dwellers upon the noble Yadkin live and prosper.

G. E.—

Special Notice.

SOMETHING NEW.—In order to introduce our Big Seed Fall Wheat, the Wheat of Two, in your locality—single grains measuring a inch in length—I propose to send a sample of the wheat, FREE OF CHARGE, to every subscriber to this paper who will name this paper and send a three cent stamp to pay postage. Agents wanted in every county to sell this new wheat. Address without delay,
L. L. OSMONT, Cleveland, Tenn.
We have received a few sample grains of this wheat.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Constiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c. Go to Dr. V. O. THOMPSON and SAMUEL H. SMITH, Druggists, Winston, and get a sample bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
AUTOGRAPH AND
WRITING ALBUMS
AT THE BOOKSTORE

THE MARKETS.

BACON AND LARD:
Western Sides, 8 to 12
Country, 10 to 12
Shoulders, 9 to 11
Hams, 11 to 15
Lard, 12 to 13

GRAIN:
Corn, 75 to 80
Wheat, \$0 90 to 1 00
Oats, 45 to 50
Flour (per 100 lbs.) 3 00 to 3 25
Meal, 2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " 2 00 to 2 25
Rice, Carolina, 10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,) 1 00 to 1 15

PRODUCE:
Apples, green, 25 to 30
Eggs, 20 to 25
Butter, 40 to 50
Feathers, 25 to 28
Beeswax, 50 to 60
Potatoes, Sweet, 40 to 50
Hay, 3 50 to 4 00
Orchard Grass (per bushel) 3 25
Millet Seed (per lb.) 8
Dried Blackberries, 4; Dried Apples, 2 a 4;
Dried Peaches, 10 a 12; Dried Apples 10;
Dried Cherries 12.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 1.—Bacon, 9 a 11;
Corn, 90; Wheat, \$1 50; Corn Whisky, \$2 00;
Brandy, \$2 25.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—Tobacco ranging
from \$4 00 to \$6 00; Wheat, \$1 15 a \$1 35; Corn
72. Wheat, 1 15 a 1 50. Corn, 67 a 70.

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 3.—Corn 80 a 90; Flour
2 1 a 3; Whisky, \$1 25 a \$1 40; Brandy \$1 50,
\$1 75. Wheat, 1 50.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Wheat, \$1 35 a
\$1 50; Corn, 65 a 67; Flour 44 a 5.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Flour, \$7 00 and
\$7 75; Corn, 55 a 60. Wheat, 1 50.

SALEM BOY'S SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL WILL
open August 1st, 1877,
under the auspices of a Com-
mittee elected for the purpose.
The services of two teachers have been
secured, viz: Rev. A. L. LIGHTNER, and Mr. J.
H. CLEWELL, so that full justice can be done to all
scholars.

The course of study will comprise the regular
ENGLISH BRANCHES,
whilst LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN AND DRAW-
ING will also be taught.

For terms of tuition apply to either of the under-
signed.

REV. A. L. LIGHTNER, Principal
JAMES T. LINERACK, Secretary. 28-4t

Bethany High School,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
THE FALL TERM of this School will be-
gin August 6th, 1877, and continue five
months.
Tuition low. Board from \$7.00 to \$8.00 ev-
erything included.
For further particulars, address,
B. H. PALMER, A. B., Principal,
July 26, 1877.—904t. Midway, N. C.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says
They are worth their
weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been
a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last
spring your pills were recommended to me, I used
them (not with little faith). I am now a well man,
have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools,
piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh.
They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. TUTT has been en-
gaged in the practice of
medicine thirty years, and
for a long time was doc-
tor of anatomy in the
Medical College of Georgia,
hence persons using
his Pills have the guaran-
tee that they are prepared
on scientific principles,
and are free from all
quackery.

He has succeeded in
combining in these pills
heretofore antagonistic
qualities of a *stringent*
laxative, and a *pur-*
ifying tonic.

Their first apparent ef-
fect is to increase the ap-
petite by causing the food
to properly assimilate.
Thus the system is nor-
malized, and by their tonic
action on the digestive or-
gans, regular and healthy
evacuations are produced.
The rapidity with which
persons *take up flesh*,
while under the influence
of these pills, of itself in-
dicates their adaptability
to nourish the body, and
hence their efficacy in re-
covering nervous debility, in-
cluding dyspepsia, weak-
ness of the muscles, slen-
giness of the liver,
chronic constipation, and
improving health and strength to the system. Sold
everywhere. Office, 25 Murray Street, New York.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Grey Hair can be changed to
glossy black by a single application of
Dr. TUTT'S Hair Dye. It acts like magic,
and is warranted as harmless as water.
Price \$1.00. Office 25 Murray St., N. Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT?

It is a plant that grows in the South, and is spe-
cially adapted to the cure of diseases of that climate.
It is

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

Entered at once into the blood, expelling all acrid
humors, syphilis, and rheumatic affections. Also
it is a powerful alterative, but when combined with
Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and other herbs, it forms
a most powerful blood purifier known to medical
science for the cure of old sores, diseased joints, foul
discharges from the ears and nostrils, abscesses, skin
diseases, dropsy, kidney complaint, evil effects of
secret practices, disordered liver and spleen. Its use
strengthens the nervous system, imparts a fair com-
plexion, and builds up the body with
HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH.

Dr. TUTT'S Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight,

The most powerful blood purifier known to medical
science for the cure of old sores, diseased joints, foul
discharges from the ears and nostrils, abscesses, skin
diseases, dropsy, kidney complaint, evil effects of
secret practices, disordered liver and spleen. Its use
strengthens the nervous system, imparts a fair com-
plexion, and builds up the body with
HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH.
Price, \$1.00. Office, 25 Murray Street, New York.

CONDENSED TIME.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
In effect on and after Sunday, June 24, 1877.

SALEM BRANCH.
Leave Salem, daily except Sunday at 7 30 p m
Arrive at Greensboro, " " 9 30 p m
Leave Greensboro, " " 9 00 a m
Arrive at Salem, " " 11 00 a m

Richmond & Danville R.R. Division.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.
*Meal Stations. No. 1 Daily. No. 3 Daily.
Leave Greensboro, 9 46 p m 9 52 a m
Arrive at Salisbury, 5 32 p m 11 9 a m
* Air-Line Junction, 7 06 p m 1 07 p m
* Charlotte, 7 28 p m 1 15 p m

No. 1—Connects at Greensboro with N. C. R. R. train, leaving
at 8 p m. for Raleigh and Goldsboro; at Salisbury with
N. C. R. R. for Asheville and Summer resorts in the mountains
of Western N. C.; at Air-Line Junction, for Atlanta, and
points in the South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. & A.
R. R. for all points in the South and South West.
No. 3—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and
all points on N. C. Division at Charlotte with C. & A. R. R. for
Columbia and South.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.
*MEAL STATIONS. No. 2 Daily. No. 4 Daily.
Leave Greensboro, 9 31 a m 10 05 p m
Arrive at Danville, 10 36 a m 12 24 a m
Ar. Salisbury, 2 17 p m 4 45 a m
Ar. Belle Isle, 4 10 p m 7 15 a m
Ar. Richmond, 4 33 p m 7 41 a m

No. 2—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and
all points on N. C. R. R. Division; at Salisbury with A. M. & O.
R. R. for Petersburg, etc.; at Belle Isle with R. F. & P.
R. R. for all points North, East and West.
No. 4—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and
all points on N. C. R. R. Division; at Belle Isle with R. F. & P.
R. R. for all points North, East and West.

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.
Run both ways with Trains (Nos. 1 and 2)
between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Washington and Richmond; Richmond and At-
lanta; Atlanta and New Orleans.

Through Tickets on sale at all principal
points South, Southwest, West North and East, at
Richmond, Danville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Golds-
boro, Salisbury and Charlotte. For Emigrant rates
to points in Arkansas and Texas, address
J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.



**HAIR
VEGETALIAN
HAIR
RENEWER**

This standard article is compound-
ed with the greatest care.
Its effects are as wonderful and as
satisfactory as ever.
It restores gray or faded hair to its
youthful color.
It removes all eruptions, itching
and dandruff. It gives the head a
cooling, soothing sensation of great
comfort, and the scalp by its use
becomes white and clean.
By its tonic properties it restores
the capillary glands to their normal
vigor, preventing baldness, and mak-
ing the hair grow thick and strong.
As a dressing, nothing has been
found so effective or desirable.
A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer
of Massachusetts, says, "The com-
ponents are pure, and carefully se-
lected for excellent quality; and I
consider it the BEST PREPARATION
for its intended purpose."
Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.
This elegant preparation may be
relied on to change the color of the
beard from gray or any other unde-
sirable shade, to brown or black, at dis-
cretion. It is easily applied, being in
one preparation, and quickly and ef-
fectually produces a permanent color,
which will neither rub nor wash off.
Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicine.

MEMORANDUMS in great variety at the
SALEM BOOKSTORE

PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, The Citizens of Winston, Salem and the public gener-
ally have patronized me liberally since I opened business here, and
whereas I am not only thankful for this liberality shown but feel
grateful,
Therefore be it resolved, That I will continue to keep a full line of
PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS,
STATIONERY, OILS AND RUM,
FOR TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

Prescription Department

filled with the best selected material.

Therefore be it resolved, That I will make it to the interest of
buyers to call before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

Druggist and Pharmacist.
WINSTON, N. C.

March 29th, 1877. no. 13.

A NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT

MRS. DOUTHITT'S.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1877.
HAVING OPENED A NEW AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Goods in my line, I offer them at such
prices as bring them within the means of
all to purchase the LATEST STYLES
of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS
AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOW-
ERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS
AND RUFFLING. A large assortment
of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LAC-
COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES,
BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY &
CORSETS. NOTIONS, COLGATES
TOILET SOAPS and many other
articles in my line. Jet Jewelry &
fashionable, the latest and most beau-
tiful styles just received.
Salem, N. C., March 29th, 1877.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.
INSURES ALL CLASSES OF
PROPERTY,
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent,
at Kornersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACH, Agent,
at Salem, N. C.

NOTICE.

THE PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass
in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the
lands and premises belonging to the undersigned,
situated in Davidson county; and are forbidden to
cut any trees, or remove any wood, lumber, fruit or
anything else, from the said land and premises;
hunting and trapping on the lands, and fishing in
the streams, is also forbidden, under penalty of law.
C. C. BYERLY,
G. W. GRIMES.

Davidson County, June 14th, 1877. 24-6t

The Great Convenience of the Northern Cities is now brought to your own doors.

In addition to my large stock of NEW DRESS
GOODS, &c., on hand, and about 5,000 samples to
select from, I am Agent for some of the best
and largest houses in NEW YORK, PHILADEL-
PHIA and BALTIMORE, am prepared to furnish
"at a few days notice" any article in the mercantile
line.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May 9th, 1877.

BEYOND.
BY J. CARBET.
Henceforth my path slopes downward to the grave,
The win of life is out, the cup is turned down,
Life ventures all a weary burden prone;
My love now turns to thee—thee alone.

Earth's highest goal is overreached by cost;
Love, heaven-born, still plumes her golden wing
Toward that blissful Paradise where treasures lost
Are found immortal, pass all withering.

There thou and I, O loved and trusting heart,
Will dwell apart from all the world beside,
Loving each other, never more to part—
Immortal both, thou fairer than a bride.

In some pure Eden of Immortal Land,
A fairer Paradise shall flower again;
There Love and Immortality walk hand in hand,
And there my Eve the tempter lure in vain.
June, 1877.

APPLE CULTURE.
BY A MEMBER OF THE GRANGE.

I have been requested, by your worthy president, to offer a few suggestions on apple culture. I do so with great timidity, knowing my inability, having never enjoyed the advantages of a common English education.

The apple is entitled to the name of the queen of fruits, because you can have it fresh twelve months of the year, without the extra care of canning that you would have with other fruits. The specimens before you were simply gathered in dry weather and laid on shelves, or kept in boxes, containing not more than a bushel. They were picked from the trees about the 20th of October.

An orchard requires attention, but no extra culture. Give the trees sufficient distance to allow of the culture of other crops between them. Mine are twenty feet each way, but experience now tells me that thirty feet would be better. Around the body of the tree keep a circle of a couple of feet clean of weeds and grass with the hoe. This is necessary, so that the insects will have no hiding place. It is the numerous tribes of insects that cause the saddest havoc in our orchards. A little vigilance and care is the best preventive. If the trees are properly pruned at the first planting, they will need scarcely any pruning for years afterwards.

If you have old trees that you wish to rejuvenate, a severe pruning in autumn will cause it to put out an abundance of young growth in the spring. If you wish the common apple, and you wish to improve it with finer varieties, do it by top grafting in the month of March to the first week in April. Specimens of grafts and graftings are before you—examine them; you will see at a glance how it is done, quicker than if you should read about it an hour. But don't neglect to read books and papers that treat upon the subject. If you once acquire a taste and desire for fruit culture, you will then seek and find plenty of information that will lead you onward, for "when you knock it shall be open unto you." If you wish to raise new seedling varieties, for the best method of procedure I refer you to the very able and elaborate address delivered before the Georgia State Horticultural society by a very able horticulturist, Mr. Beckman. (Proceedings of the Society, have been distributed.) If ever you let an orchard take care of itself a few years, it will not then be worth any care. The pleasure to be reaped from an orchard will amply repay all labor.

The "good book" tells us "it is more blessed to give than to receive." It is a real pleasure to have apples to give to your friends when they drop in to spend a social hour. Apples are a great help in the family, especially in winter when vegetables are scarce; there are so many ways in which they can be prepared for the table—they are nice fried for breakfast, apple sauce and pies for dinner, baked apples and cream for tea. Of all the jellies that are made from the various fruits, none can surpass good apple jelly.

Some of your temperance societies are not so strict but that they allow of a social glass of apple cider. An abundance of fruit in winter, as well as summer, exerts a great beneficial effect on the health of a family. Every farmer ought to have a good apple orchard for this consideration alone.

The study of the habits of the different varieties of apples affords pleasure. It is interesting to note the time when the various varieties bloom. The Lybion crab, a fine preserving apple, is always first to bloom. It was in full blossom this year about the 6th of March. The Walker's Red, Fall Pippin and the Cheese, all September apples, were in bloom the 14th of March, the Red Astrachan, about three days later. The Red June blooms two weeks later. The 1st of April found the majority of them in bloom, except five varieties which had not at this time budded out—the Hoover, Rawls Jannet, Faust Buncomb and Lander. The last named is a seedling originated in Edgefield, South Carolina, from seeds planted by Miss Lanier. It is a large, fine apple, keeps till Christmas. It took the premium at two of the Augusta fairs, held in 1870 and 1871. The tree is the very last to put out leaves and blooms—about four to five weeks later than the early bloomers, therefore less liable to be killed by late spring frosts.

The culture of the apple can be made profitable even in this latitude. It is a well known fact, that the demand for fruits always increases as the supply is furnished. I can remember when twenty years ago, the Augusta market for strawberries was supplied by one Mrs. Walker from less than one-eighth of an acre. We have now in Richmond county about ninety acres of strawberries, and prices are remunerative. If we had five hundred acres planted, we would club together, charter a refrigerator car, and send our berries to northern markets, and get better prices than we now do. Six years ago I found it quite difficult to sell in the Augusta market ten pounds of grapes daily. Last summer I sold with ease

seventy to a hundred pounds per day. The public have acquired a taste for them now, and they will buy grapes whenever offered at reasonable prices.

It will be so with the apple and other fruits. Judge Noah Smith, of Jefferson county, two years ago, realized from one wagon load of apples seventy-five dollars. I know a man in this county who rented a hundred acre farm; it had a five acre apple orchard on it; from the proceeds of that orchard he paid the whole of his rents and had several barrels of cider left over to turn into good vinegar.

The United States census reports for 1870 puts the number of farms in Georgia at 69,986. The commissioner of agriculture for the state, gives the number of trees as returned by the tax receivers, at 2,072,266; putting 108 trees to the acre (this number it requires at 20 feet each way) would give to each farm 33 acres of apple orchard. This is a very small acreage when considered that aside from the sale of fruits a five-acre apple orchard will fatten a larger number of hogs than any other five-acre crop. This I have heard asserted by a member of the state agricultural convention, who spoke from personal experience.

Dr. James, the able commissioner, in his report for the year 1864, says: "Notwithstanding Georgia's advantages of soil and climate, she annually imports millions of dollars worth of the product of the orchard and garden, while she should not only raise all that she consumes, but export more in value than she now imports!"

"With the labor and expense now bestowed upon the culture of cotton, which sells at the cost of production, our farmers might secure millions of revenue from the sale of fruit." He says further: "I hope by another winter to be able to collect the statistics of the exports and imports of the fruits and vegetables from and into Georgia, and show our farmers the vast sources of revenue which they are neglecting by failing to produce these articles in sufficient quantity, at least, to supply home demand."

Now that cotton culture, under the present system is unprofitable, and a resort to mixed husbandry a necessity, I hope, by a thorough investigation and publication of statistics and imports, to direct the attention of our farmers to these and other sources of farm revenue previously neglected."

IMPROVIDENCE OF THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

The business people of the west need to learn some lessons in economy before they can ever hope to become a substantial people. The republican has often pointed out the curious fact that although there was only about sixteen dollars in circulation per head of the population of the United States, the greater part of the money of the country was in the hands of a few persons in the east. Yet the real wealth of the country belongs to the west.

The millions of bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, fruit, etc.; the tons of butter, cheese, hay, hides, wool, cotton, tobacco, etc.; the thousands of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, mules, etc., which the west and south annually pour from their great storehouses of wealth into the eager lap of the east, is wonderful to contemplate. For all these things the west and south should get millions of money, and so they do, because all the things named are cash articles and bring the money at once.

But what do they do with this money? They do not keep it, that is quite certain, for it drifts back again to the east and again masses up in the hands of the shrewd traders.

They spend it. They buy guns and ammunition, pistols and knives, tobacco and cigars, whisky, brandy, wine, etc.; extra fine clothes, nice carriages, nobby horses, hunting dogs, etc. They go off to fashionable resorts, and go into fast living and then take flyers on the call board, and by some, or many, or all of these several ways of getting rid of money, they manage to spend what little they have made.

Just so long as the western and southern people are thus improvident, just so long will they be poor and in the cruel grip of the east. Raise as liberal crops as you can, and when you get your money hang on to it.

First of all, produce crops for yourselves, just as no other people existed, and you are only figuring on enough to carry you through the year on. Once these crops are allowed for, then produce something to sell—something which will bring cash at full market value at sight. In the north this is wool, or hogs, or cattle, or wheat, or many other things.

Come just as near to being self-sustaining as you possibly can, and almost before it can be fairly realized you will have a snug balance to your credit in the bank.

Do not get land greedy, and buy more of the earth than you can properly till. Men of large means have frequently bankrupted themselves through this raging thirst for "more land."

Do not buy any more live stock than you can handle well, as they will only embarrass you, and give you plenty of trouble with no gain. Stand fast by your money. Loan it if you can get good security, otherwise invest it in bonds and things of that description. Do not give it a chance to slip through your fingers and go off east again, there to be massed in a few hands, and to make the owner of it cry out against its undue volume and cheapness, and to take all sorts of measures to get its volume reduced.—St. Louis Republican.

Each fire department is "invincible" until a big conflagration gets started. Then some of them are invisible.

MY FIRST ELEPHANT.

Hunting Great Game in Africa.

Some years ago, says a traveler, in my first hunting trip in Africa, I had been tramping about for days through the hot sands, which seemed to moisten as I walked; and at last, weary out, I camped down for the night close to a pool. I was in the land of dreams, and back in England, when I was awakened by one of my Kaffirs, and, sitting up, there was about the strangest noise of yawning, shouting and trumpeting I ever heard. It was for all the world as if some great beasts were playing with the water, and kept saying "Pomp!"

"Elephats," my boy whispered. And we lay listening, I without the slightest desire to go and attack them in the dark; and at last, all becoming silent, I dropped again into that sound sleep enjoyed by the tired man.

The next morning, on seeking the nearest pool, the first glance convinced us that our ears had not played us false in the night, for there, deeply impressed in the soft mud, lay the giant footprints of seven splendid bulls.

A careful survey round about soon showed us that they had come down the valley to the right, and, after drinking and splashing about in all the pools, had gone out into the low hills on the left; so, putting my best sporting Kaffir on the track, we lost no time in starting in pursuit.

The troop, as well as could be judged, consisted of about ten or twelve bulls, among them three or four regular old teasers, with footprints nearly two feet in diameter.

After following their spoor for about a couple of hours across a sort of easy country, it led us to some much higher and more rugged hills, and here they had ceased to feed and taken to an old path, stepping it out at a brisk pace in single file.

After following the spoor for about another hour along this path, it once more left it and struck off again in the old direction across the hills, and just here getting among a lot of yesterday's tracks, we had great difficulty in following it; but at length my boy, with the sagacity and perseverance of a hound, ferreted it out, and away we went again.

About eleven o'clock we got into a patch of very thick scrubby (what the Kaffirs call "Idoro" bush), in a deep kloof between the hills, and here we went along with great care and caution, expecting every instant to see the elephants, as I made sure they would not pass a place so favorable for their midday siesta; however, they went clean out of here, and up the steep hill on the other side. Arrived at the top, we looked down upon a large kloof, inclosed on all sides with steep hills, and covered with dense bush, thicker a great deal than we had just come through; and as I looked I felt sure my friends were sleeping not many hundred yards off.

At this instant, glancing to the right, I perceived elephants coming down the side of a hill a little on ahead (my boy afterward claimed to have headed these, and turned them back toward the valley); so I ran to intercept them.

I was just in time, and as they passed in front of me, not many more than forty yards distance, in single file, I gave the last one (he having the finest ivory) a shot in the middle of the shoulder, but a few inches too high; however, it slackened his speed considerably, and he left the others. Quickly reloading, I followed, and getting to where the brush was a little more open, shouted behind him: "Hi, there! whoo, old man!" and fatal curiosity, or perhaps, a wish for vengeance, inducing him to turn, I planted another four-ounce ball in his chest. He wheeled around immediately, but strength failed him, only walked a few yards, stood under a tree, and after receiving another bullet square on the shoulder, gave a fierce shake of the head, making his huge ears flap again, and sinking slowly down, with his hind legs doubled out, surrendered up his tough old spirit, looking for all the world though dead, like a tame elephant when kneeling for people to ascend the howdah.

HARMLESS BLACK SNAKES.

One of your correspondents writes of the killing of the rattlesnake by the common black snake, as witnessed by him. This I have not myself seen, but in Florida, where the rattlesnake are numerous and large, it is universally believed that they are killed and eaten by the large black snake, called the pine-snake or gopher-snake, from its habit of occupying the hole of the gopher or land tortoise.

We are told that from the mouth of three witnesses every word shall be established, and I have that number to establish this fact. One of them tells me that he has twice seen a gopher-snake kill and swallow a large rattlesnake, first, however, biting off the head, which was rejected. Another time a rattlesnake was seen to crawl through a fence into the yard, when it was killed and hung up on a tree. Soon after a gopher-snake came through the fence, trailing the other along the ground like a hound, followed the trail to the tree, and when it saw its dead enemy hanging there it departed. He tells me that he always encourages these black snakes to live about the house, as they are excellent vermin killers, driving away rats and rabbits, which do much mischief in house and garden. They themselves are harmless, except that sometimes they steal eggs and poultry, and perhaps now and then a kitten may be gobbled up. On one occasion a large black snake (which grows to the length of eight or nine feet) took a kitten, and finding it to his taste came for another, when two house cats attacked and killed him after a severe battle. It is not only the rattlesnake

which is killed by the black-snake, but it has the habit of killing and eating all other serpents which it can overcome, which it does by strangulation.—Forest and Stream.

SWEET BEGINNINGS.

A babe in the house is a well-spring of pleasure, Mr. Tupper told us some years since; and if he never said another word we wished to hear again, that one was true enough to be engraved upon a jewel to sparkle "on the stretched forehead of all time," as every one knows that has a babe in the house.

Who is there that can bring the same fullness of innocent and unselfish light and life into a house when there is no baby there? There may be young people by the score, with singing and laughing, running and dancing; but it is all in the way of their own enjoyment, and even if others are allowed to share it, it lends none of that wide sense of disinterested pleasure that a baby brings, where everything bends to his royal pleasure and needs, and where every one's love in a summer haven under which his little soul expands, and which grows more intense day by day with that little soul's expanding—with the first hearty laugh, the first articulate syllable and triumph of speech, the sweet cooing cries, the pattering feet, the little mischiefs, the long frolics, the first time that is turned, the first amazing plunge into the problems of life and questions. Whatmoneys, gettings, what novel reading, what dancing or beating or driving, what flirting or coquetting, gives any such pleasure as days and weeks of life with this little new soul? What lover's kiss was ever any sweeter than the kisses that fall and nestle in these dimples? What picture, what painting, can ever equal the beauty of any baby ever born and loved? Where can one live in such a region of perpetual play-acting as its mimicries make? Where are we to have any such exciting drama as that of this opening intellect and developing body, every muscle of the one on a spring, every effort affording such large-eyed, grave wonder to the other? What scene will ever be so breathless as the first walk? What prima-donna's jewel-song will have for us the honeyed sweetness of the first lisp sentence? And then what eagerness of acquisition, to which the stars in the skies seem just as attainable as the rose in the dish, comes in for side show! What profound meditations, whose babbling result is so unknowable that the Sphinx never read obscure riddle! And what heavenly smiles in what placid dreams, so that we go down on our knees before the old superstition, and are sure that, if the angels never whispered to any other baby in his sleep, they are certainly whispering to this one:

Stumble—such a sweet angel seeming
That we'd ever have such dreaming,
Till from sleep we see thee breaking,
And would always have thee waking!

It does not occur to us to ponder what warrant this baby has for all his excellence, and that, being our child, he should partake of our imperfections. He is as independent of us as a star in his glory; he is himself, pure and simple, as much as if it were the first baby of the universe; what is good in us he has—he can inherit nothing evil, only we are once in a while amazed at ourselves to think we dare call the little wonder ours. And if there will intrude upon us now and then a shivering fear lest he be beyond our deserts to keep this treasure, let the thing be too fine for earth, lest any of the plagues that infect the kingdom of childhood should show their dark faces by his little crib, we anyoint it and put it away as a dark and evil ghost stealing upon the banquet. We may die, and all the world may die, but not this sweet piece of immortality in which the whole race has just come to flower, and with whom our light would go out forever.

What do they do, we ask, in houses where there is no baby? What happens do they have worth the name? To what hope do they look forward, without this bright world at command, into which every day we penetrate farther. How dreary it must be to them to open their eyes in the morning, with no baby lying there to greet them with rosy smiles and chirruping cries, with no Cupids to plash in his bath, no little mouth to fill, eager as a bird's, no delicious little flesh to lavish kisses on, no breath to breathe on, no sweeter than the breath of roses, no dear little heart to fill with joys no long, tired day of delight to look forward to!

It is a tyrant, though, this baby, for all His rod is on our necks. But such a glad, gay, loving little tyrant, with his great, sweet, wet kisses, his smiles like breaking sunshine, and his griefs, in which his eyes are nothing but two great beautiful tears themselves, that our worst enemy would be our liberator. May he live a thousand years! May he reign forever, in short, in all our hearts and all our bones! And may we thank Heaven that such wonderful, miraculous, impossible, as it now seems, yet all of us sprang from such "sweet beginnings."—Harper's Bazar.

Alas, we have no towel. Months ago our devil drove a spike in each end of the last one, adjusted a stock, and it is doing service as a roller-coaster; they wipe on the place where it used to hang.—Rolla Herald.

We used to have a good towel in the Hawkeye office, but the boys got hard up one day and broke it up in sections and sold the pieces for horse rasps. The boys wash just as often as ever, but they dry their faces on pieces of sand paper, which is nearly as soft as the old towel.—Hawkeye.

THERE are many roads running from and leading to a metropolis, if you wish to arrive at it keep on the healthy road, contemplating a long life, joyfully see that valuable elixir HOME STOMACH REGULATOR. Prepared by the Home Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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The stomach obstinately rebels against all efforts to make it digest superabundant or indigestible food. When a bill of dyspepsia has been brought on by over indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or any other cause, the invalid can obtain from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters prompt and more complete relief than from any other source. This admirable specific not only renders digestion active, but regulates the secretions of the stomach, restores the system to its normal condition, soothes and invigorates the nerves, and, if taken before retiring, facilitates sleep. Under these happy conditions, the dyspeptic or bilious subject regains lost flesh, his spirits recover their elasticity, and all the various and burning bodily and mental symptoms of chronic indigestion disappear.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg's Stomach Bitters* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg's Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanac. Graefenberg Co., New York.

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We would advise every one interested not to try Yeast or Baking Powder, alone or in bulk. They are usually made by unskillful persons, and have frequently proven totally unfit for use. There is no guarantee or responsibility attached to loose powder. DOOLY'S YEAST POWDER is always put in cans, warranted full weight, and absolutely pure. It is recommended to all who may need an invigorating refreshing tonic.

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Formerly Pastor Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

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THE MARKETS.

| MEMPHIS. | | |
|-------------------|------|----------|
| Flour | 50 | 10 00 |
| Wheat | 1 | 00 1 30 |
| Corn | 65 | 65 |
| Oats | 55 | 57 |
| Lard | 10 | 11 1/2 |
| Racon—Clear Sides | 81 | 90 |
| Hay—Best | 17 | 00 20 00 |
| Whisky—Country | 85 | 4 00 |
| Robertson County | 1 75 | 3 00 |
| Bourbon | 5 00 | 5 50 |
| Lincoln County | 1 75 | 3 00 |
| Highwines | 1 13 | 1 15 |
| Cotton—Ordinary | 70 | 10 1/2 |
| Good Middling | 85 | 11 1/2 |
| Low Middling | 80 | 11 1/2 |

| LIVE STOCK. | | |
|----------------------|---|---------|
| Cattle—Good to extra | 3 | 4 |
| Medium butchers | 3 | 4 |
| Common | 2 | 3 |
| Hogs—Selected | 5 | 4 |
| Fair to good | 3 | 4 |
| Sheep—Good to choice | 3 | 50 |
| Common to fair | 2 | 00 4 00 |

| LOUISVILLE. | | |
|---------------------|------|----------|
| Flour | 6 50 | 7 75 |
| Wheat—Red and Amber | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Corn—Sacked | 64 | 65 |
| Oats | 50 | 55 |
| Hay—Timothy | 9 00 | 12 00 |
| Pork—Mess | 14 | 00 14 25 |
| Lard | 10 | 10 1/2 |
| Racon—Clear Sides | 81 | 88 |

| NEW ORLEANS. | | |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| Flour | 5 25 | 9 50 |
| Corn | 70 | 75 |
| Oats | 40 | 45 |
| Hay | 16 00 | 18 00 |
| Pork | 14 75 | 15 00 |
| Sugar | 8 | 11 |
| Molasses | 45 | 60 |
| Whisky | 1 05 | 1 10 |
| Cotton | 1 08 | 1 11 1/2 |

| ST. LOUIS. | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------|
| Flour | 7 75 | 8 50 |
| Wheat | 1 31 1/2 | 1 40 |
| Corn | 46 | 47 |
| Oats | 32 | 34 |
| Mess Pork | 13 40 | 14 00 |
| Lard | 8 | 9 |
| Whisky | 1 08 | 1 10 |
| Cotton—Middling | 1 13 | 1 14 |

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The Cheapest, Purest, and Best Family Medicine in the world!
An Effective Specific for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen. Regulates the Bile and prevents CHILLS AND FEVERS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, &c. &c. &c. LAUDON, AND

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Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the most prompt removal of the bowels, and any deviation from this law causes serious results. To remove impure accumulations from the bowels, eat and sleep, and no health can be restored until a positive habit of body prevails.

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This distressing affliction occurs most frequently, the distressing effects of the stomach arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the forehead, temples, and back of the head, and is relieved by the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY J. H. SIMMONS & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

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NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE.

Rev. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES: 175 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14, 1874.

Dear Sir:—From personal benefit received by me, as well as from personal knowledge of those who have cured themselves and sincerely recommended the VEGETINE for the complaints which it contained, I am enabled to state that it is a most valuable remedy.

Rev. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES: 175 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14, 1874.

Dear Sir:—I have been sick two years with the Liver complaint, and during that time have taken many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I feel well and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me.

Witnesses of the above: MR. GEORGE VAUGHAN, Medford, Mass.

Rev. O. T. WALKER SAYS: PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRINITY STREET.

Dear Sir:—I feel bound to express with my signature the high place you occupy in my mind. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating refreshing tonic.

Formerly Pastor Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.
MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Sciatica, Canker, and Liver complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still call the VEGETINE a most certain and reliable equal to it for every complaint. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Your truly, MR. LIZZIE M. PACKARD, No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.
DOROTHY HORN, 14 TRINITY STREET, Boston, April, 1874.

Dear Sir:—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.

Witnesses of the above: MRS. N. WORME, Matron.

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Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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Before Life is Imperilled, deal judiciously with the stomach which tends to the origin of all diseases. If the stomach is full, the exercises irregular, the liver tormented, and a more certain than WARRANT'S SELTZER WATER. Appoint it the one thing needed to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.

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